Amendments to the Claims

The listing of claims presented below replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of claims:

1. (Currently Amended) An electrode plate for a battery, comprising a collector in a sheet-like form, a first electrode active material layer intermittently formed on one surface of the collector, in which a starting side of the coated section has a larger protuberance than a finishing side thereof and an intermediate portion of the first electrode active material layer has a constant thickness, and a second electrode active material layer intermittently formed on the other surface of the collector in which a starting side of the coated section has a larger protuberance than a finishing side thereof and an intermediate portion of the second electrode active material layer has a constant thickness, wherein the second electrode active material layer has a positional relationship in which the starting side of the coated section of the second electrode active material layer is 0.5 to 2.9 mm off from the starting side of the coated section of the first electrode active material layer and shifted to the finishing side thereof;

wherein an edge of the starting side of the second electrode active material layer is present between an edge and a peak of the starting side of the first electrode active material layer; and

wherein a peak of the starting side of the second electrode active material layer is set in a position corresponding to an inclined portion in the range from the peak of the starting side of the first electrode active material layer to the intermediate portion of the first electrode active material layer.

2. (Currently Amended) A production process for an electrode plate for a battery comprising the steps of:

a) providing a collector in a sheet-like form;

b) providing an electrode active material layer coating composition;

c) forming a first electrode active material layer in which a starting side of the coated section has a larger protuberance than a finishing side thereof and an

intermediate portion of the first electrode active material layer has a constant thickness by applying an electrode active material layer coating composition intermittently to one surface of the collector by means of a coating means which is capable of consecutively subjecting one surface and the other surface of the collector to intermittent coating process in the same conveying direction, and by drying the electrode active material layer coating composition by means of a dryer using one or more kinds selected from the group consisting of heat, heated air, infrared ray, microwave and high frequency wave;

d) consecutively after the step "c" without winding of the collector and stopping, forming a second electrode active material layer in which a starting side of the coated section has a larger protuberance that a finishing side thereof and an intermediate portion of the second electrode active material layer has a constant thickness by applying the electrode active material layer coating composition intermittently to the other surface of the collector by means of the coating means described above, wherein a running direction of the coating process for the other surface is directed toward the same direction as the coating process for one surface of the collector, and wherein a starting position of the coating section is set so as to have a positional relationship in which it is 0.5 to 2.9 mm off from a starting side of the coated section of the first electrode active material layer and shifted to a finishing side thereof, and by drying the electrode active material layer coating composition by means of a dryer using one or more kinds selected from the group consisting of heat, heated air, infrared ray, microwave and high frequency wave; and

e) pressing the collector in which electrode active material layers are formed on both sides.

3. (Original) A nonaqueous electrolyte battery wherein an electrode plate-couple in which the positive electrode plate which is formed with a positive electrode active material layer having arrangement of an electrode plate for a battery according to claim 1 and the negative electrode plate which is formed with a negative electrode active material layer having arrangement of an electrode plate for a battery according to claim 1 are wound up together with a separator disposed between the electrode plates, and a solution of electrolyte in organic solvent are sealed in a container having a sealed opening capable of, before sealing, inserting the electrode

plate-couple and the solution of electrolyte therethrough.

4. (Original) A production process for a nonaqueous electrolyte battery comprising steps of:

inserting the electrode plate-couple, in which a positive electrode plate which is formed with a positive electrode active material layer having arrangement of an electrode plate for a battery produced by a method according to claim 2 and a negative electrode plate which is formed with a negative electrode active material layer having arrangement of an electrode plate for a battery produced by a method according to claim 2 is wound up together with a separator disposed between the electrode plates, and a solution of electrolyte in organic solvent into a container through its opening; and

sealing the opening to form a sealed opening.

5. (Cancelled)

6. (Previously Presented) The production process for an electrode plate for a battery according to claim 2, wherein a peak of the starting side of the second electrode active material layer is set in a position corresponding to an inclined portion in the range from a peak of the starting side of the first electrode active material layer to an intermediate portion of the first electrode active material layer.